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June 1941)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO.

207-02.3

SUPERINTENDENT'S MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE

1946

	ROGERS	
✓	JOHNSTON	
✓	JOFFE	
✓	ANDERSON	
	NOVICKI	
	GILLUM	
	QUIST	
	BIRD	
✓	BAUER	
✓	BARROWS	
	ELLIOTT	
✓	EVANS	
	CHAPMAN	
	SKINNER	
✓	WOHLBRANDT	
	ROBINSON	

IMPORTANT

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NEWTON B. DRURY,
Director.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—22371

July 5, 1946.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Following is the report of activities for Yellowstone National Park for the month of June 1946:

Weather Conditions. The month of June was dry in the Mammoth area with a total of 1.02 inches of precipitation, as compared with an average of 5.49 for the two preceding years. Temperatures gradually increased with a maximum of 81° on the 23rd. A minimum temperature of 31° was recorded on the 7th and 19th. This compares with 85° and 25° respectively for the same month in 1945. Eleven days were recorded as clear, five cloudy, and fourteen partly cloudy.

Special Activities. Superintendent Rogers spent the entire month in the Park, making one trip to Grand Teton National Park on June 12 to meet Director Drury, and to Cody, Wyoming, on June 20 with Messrs. Merriam and Vint to attend the Burlington Day celebration.

Fifteen seasonal rangers entered on duty June 1. Park entrances were open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. beginning June 5, and collection of the $3.00 motor vehicle license fee was resumed.

Directors of the Tri-State Yellowstone Park Civic Association met at West Yellowstone, Montana, for the first time in four years to revive operations of the organization. Copy of the minutes of this meeting was furnished the Park.

Miss Evelyn E. Kumor, Clerk-Stenographer, returned to duty from military furlough on June 10. Miss Kumor had served with the WAVES since March 7, 1945. She is the last employee on military furlough from the Yellowstone, excepting Chief Ranger La Nous, to return to Park work.

New fishing and speed regulations for 1946 appeared in the Federal Register on June 11. The regulations were approved on May 31 and mimeographed for distribution on June 15.

A new mail schedule for the Park went into effect on June 20. Mail now goes out on the evening train instead of the morning transport as on the winter schedule.

New meal rates were approved for the Park on June 28, to be effective June 30, consisting of $1.50 per day for board, or 70¢ each for single meals.

Western Airlines started regular flights delivering passengers to West Yellowstone, beginning June 20.

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Auditors Bernard Douglas (Director's Office and Raymond Mulvany (Region Two Office) arrived in the Park on June 20 for a routine audit.

The Montana Press Association convention was held at Old Faithful Lodge on June 21 and 22.

Regularly scheduled church services, both Catholic and Protestant, commenced at various points in the Park on June 23.

Inspections. John McLaughlin, Superintendent of Grand Teton, in for conference with Supt. Rogers on June 5. Maynard W. Cummings, Biologist, F&WS, in June 6 to assist Weldon Robinson in coyote control experiments, out June 6. Jerome C. Miller, Regional Landscape Architect, Region Two, and Willard P. Lindauer, Region Two Engineer, in June 6, out South June 20. T. F. Nelson, Regional Superintendent of Fish Distribution, F&WS, Albuquerque, in June 7, out June 11. ED Cowan, PRA Engineer, Denver, in June 8, out South June 10. Clarence Chapman, Blister Rust Control Division, Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine, to supervise blister rust control work, Spokane, in June 13. John F. Klar, Reclamation Economist, Reclamation Service, Billings, in June 15. Regional Director Merriam and Chief Landscape Architect Vint in South June 17; Vint out South June 24; Merriam out Northeast June 22. Marvin C. Riley, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Spokane, in June 20, in connection with blister rust control project. Albert C. Kuehl, Planner, National Park Service, Region Four, in West June 23, out South with Messrs. Vint and Miller June 24. C. F. Capes and Ed Cowan, PRA Engineers, Denver, in June 28. Chief Forester John Coffman and Region Two Forester Charles Shevlin in June 28. Virgil D. Moss, Forest Ecologist, Bureau of Entomology, Spokane, in on blister rust project inspection.

Plans, Maps, and Surveys. With Regional Engineer W. P. Lindauer an inspection of the park roads was made June 17, 18, and 19. Messrs. Fred Capes and Ed Cowan, of the Denver District P.R.A., were in Yellowstone June 27 and 28 checking on the Red Lodge-Cooke road.

General Publicity. A press release covering the story of a raven catching a fish was sent to Associated Press and United Press on June 3. Nature Notes, Volume 20, No. 3, covering May and June 1946, was issued on June 6. Three hundred eighty copies were mailed to interested persons and distributed to Park employees.

General Complaints. Unlike the war years when the traveling public would accept temporary accommodations without complaint, numerous verbal complaints were filed at all ranger stations throughout the month. As we had anticipated, the distribution of the 1942 folder brought forth many complaints about misinformation, even though an effort was made to advise each person that it was old literature and a bit out of date. Eleven written complaints were received in the Superintendent's Office during the month, covering various phases of park operation; of which three were complaints about the quality and price of accommodations in general; three about procedure and time involved in securing reservations; one about milk bottle deposits; one on length of time required to get auto repair parts; one on mail service at Old Faithful before the post office opened; one on ranger service and action regarding a lost park permit; and one on condition of Canyon campground. An effort was made to explain the situation leading to the complaint to each person who sent one in. Each complaint was referred to the proper park official for comments or correction of the situation, copies being sent to the Director and Region Two.

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was referred to the proper park official for comments or correction of the situa-
tion, with copies sent to the Director and Region Two.

Road Maintenance. Heavy travel on our roads during the month has caused a number of our older roads to deteriorate quite rapidly. The first four miles south of Thumb, the Canyon to Norris cut-off, the South Forest, the East Entrance, the Old Faithful to Isa Lake and the Gallatin sections are developing pot holes and washboarding quite seriously. Because of the shortage of funds we were not able to open our oil plant until the last of the month and were quite short of patching material. At least 90 per cent of the time of various crews has been spent on patching.

The snow plows opened the Red Lodge-Cooke road on June 13 and snow removal was completed on June 21. On June 14 a snowstorm closed this road and four hours were required to remove this fresh snow. Some drifts were three to four feet deep. On June 18 it was again closed by a snowstorm for part of the day.

Fifteen miles of the Red Lodge-Cooke road are in very poor shape and should be reprocessed this year. At the end of the month three maintenance crews were located on this road.

Within the park small crews are located at Mammoth, Madison, Canyon, Lake, East Entrance, and on June 25 a crew was organized at Thumb. Crews are also located on the South Entrance approach road and on the Gallatin section.

Small crew spent the entire month on the foot trails at Canyon. At least another month will be required to get the trails in this area in shape for use. Counting in the trail crew, the South Forest crew and the three Red Lodge-Cooke crews, there were 88 men employed. Every available truck is in use and one of the Red Lodge crews has only one truck.

From the Regional Office's memorandum of June 26, our allotment for major roads will be $70,500 and for minor roads $25,000, or a total of $95,500 to cover maintenance of all roads within Yellowstone Park plus the South Forest and Red Lodge-Cooke roads. In 1941 the labor wage scale was $4.00 and $4.40 per day. Today, if the new wage scale is approved, the rate will be $6.80 and $7.20 per day, or approximately 40 per cent increase. Material has advanced as much. In 1941 the appropriation for Yellowstone exclusive of the South Forest and Red Lodge roads, was $136,000. For the six months' period July 1 to December 31, the approximation would be about 80 per cent of this amount, or about $109,000. This compares to $95,500 for the present period, July 1 to December 31; but with 40% increase in wages and material this $95,500 means only about 60 per cent compared to 1941, or about $58,000--and the Red Lodge-Cooke road of 60 miles is added to our maintenance!

A small crew spent the entire month in repair of the Fishing Bridge amphitheatre. All of the original seats were completely rotted and had to be replaced. Some guard rail was repaired in the Fishing Bridge campground area.

One of the C. C. C. barracks at Lake was dismantled and moved to Canyon for use as a bunkhouse for the Blister Rust crew.

New Construction. Peter Kewit & Sons, successful bidders on completion of the Old Faithful to Isa Lake road project, moved in some heavy road oiling equipment, but no work has been started.

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From the Regional Office's memorandum of June 20, our allotment for major roads will be $70,500 and for minor roads $5,000, or a total of $75,500 to cover maintenance of all roads within Yellowstone Park plus the South Forest and the Red Lodge-Cooke roads. In 1941 the labor wage scale was $[illegible].00 and $[illegible].00 per day. Today, if the new wage scale is approved, the rate will be $[illegible].00 and $[illegible].00 per day, or approximately 40 per cent increase. Material has advanced as much. In 1941 the appropriation for Yellowstone employees of the South Forest and Red Lodge roads, was $136,000. For the six months' period July 1 to December 31, the approximation would be about 80 per cent of this amount, or about $109,000. This compares to $95,500 for the present period, July 1 to December 31, 1942. 40% increase in wages and material this $95,500 means only about 60 per cent compared to 1941, or about $58,000--and the Red Lodge-Cooke road of 64 miles is added to our maintenance!

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Concessioners. The Yellowstone Park Company telegraph office began operations on June 1. Both incoming and outgoing messages for the National Park Service were handled by this office. Mr. [illegible] Nichols, President of the Y. P. Company arrived in the Park on June 3. The Y. P. Company opened the Canyon cafeteria and cabins on June 8, the Canyon garage on June 12. A special train bringing summer employees of the Company from Los Angeles arrived at West Yellowstone on June 15, and another train, bringing employees from St. Paul arrived at Gardiner on June 16. The Y. P. Company opened the Mammoth Grill at noon on June 18; Thumb tourist cabins and cafeteria, Old Faithful, Lake, Canyon, and Roosevelt lodges, Mammoth, Canyon, and Old Faithful hotels, Mammoth swimming pool and Mammoth garage on June 20. Buses also began operating on regular schedule on June 20.

On June 23 some of the Y. P. Company's employees in the kitchen at Old Faithful Inn went on strike, due to breakdown of the dishwashing machine. Camp Roosevelt was closed due to the shortage of help. The Camp is not contemplated to re-open for the summer unless capable help becomes available.

C. A. Hamilton, President, Hamilton Stores, Inc., arrived in the Park on June 4. On June 17, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved the operation of the Old Faithful swimming pool until the fall of 1945, and Mr. Hamilton opened the pool on June 23.

Mr. J. E. Haynes opened his Tower Falls Store and Picture Shop on June 5; his Canyon Shop on June 12, Thumb Shop on June 15; but his shop at Camp Roosevelt and in the Mammoth campground have not yet been opened.

Mrs. Anna K. Pryor opened her Mammoth Coffee Shop on June 8. Her Mammoth campground cafeteria and store have not yet opened.

Dr. Alfred E. Lueck and family moved to the Park on June 3. Dr. Burke Scagnelli, new resident physician arrived on June 11. The Mammoth Hospital opened on June 14. Registered nurses were available at Canyon Lodge, Canyon Hotel, Lake Lodge, Old Faithful Inn, Old Faithful Lodge, and Fishing Bridge, in addition to the hospital staff at Mammoth, beginning June 14. Dr. E. B. Windsor came to the Park for a short stay on June 30.

Interpretive Service. These services were rendered to the public at Old Faithful beginning on June 3 when the museum was opened for eight hours each day. The Mammoth Museum was opened for public use eight hours each day on June 11 and on June 16 it became possible to keep it open for twelve hours each day. On June 16 the museums were opened at Madison Junction, Norris, and Fishing Bridge, each of these being manned for only eight hours per day. After June 18 it was possible for us to conduct some field trips and give evening talks with the limited personnel prior to July 1. Activities at Tower Falls were commenced on June 17 and carried through to June 24 when Camp Roosevelt was closed by the Yellowstone Park Company and it was necessary to move the naturalist from there to Old Faithful. After July 1 the interpretive service rendered will be in accord with our complete program of activities and can be conducted because we will have a full staff of seasonal naturalists.

The text prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service on the information which is to be given to visitors at the Federal Fish Hatchery was reviewed by the Acting Chief Park Naturalist and returned to Mr. William Dunn, the Fish Hatchery Superintendent.

Museum Activities and Exhibits. Some work was done at Old Faithful museum to brighten up the exhibits and court and at the close of the month it is in satisfactory condition. The exhibit case in the Madison Museum which was broken during the war was repaired on June 11 and additional exhibit material was put in it to replace that which was stolen. The Norris Museum was opened on June 17 and prior to this date the cases in the foyer had been repaired and glasses cleaned inside and out. Pack rats had gained access to the musuem's interior and Ranger-Naturalist Turner was given materials and equipment to make necessary repairs and to do the cleaning work. This he has done in a highly commendable manner and Norris Museum is now in very good condition. Clean-up work was started at the Fishing Bridge Museum on June 10 and by June 16 Ranger-Naturalist Muddulph and Janitor Richman had satisfactorily cleaned up this museum and had it ready for use.

Increase or Decrease in Travel. Forty-eight thousand six hundred ninety-three cars entered Yellowstone National Park during the month of June 1946, as compared with 5,867 for the same month in 1945, showing an increase of 730.9%. In comparison with 1941 (the banner year), the percentage of cars entering rose to 65.4%, with 29,423 entering in June 1941, and 48,693 in June 1946. One hundred fifty-eight thousand three hundred thirty-eight visitors entered the Park during June 1946, as compared to 19,644 visitors during June 1945, an increase of 740.6%. Total visitors for the travel year to date is 199,590, as compared to 28,815 visitors in 1945, an increase of 572.9%. Compared to 1941, which had 143,816 visitors for season to date, an increase of 38.6% is shown. A total of 96,232 visitors entered the Park in June 1941, compared to 158,338 in June 1946, an increase of 64.5%.

Visitors. Judge Eugene Black, Tax Court of the United States, Washington, D. C. in West June 29. Lou Kramer, In June 27, to photograph park features for Greyhound Bus Lines. Mr. C. A. Bossen, formerly in charge of the Minneapolis park system, and Mrs. Bossen in June 24. Col. H. S. Kimberly, Washington, D. C., in June 23 to review opportunities for making television color pictures in the park. Party of Swiss newspaper editors in charge of Herbert C. Sargent, of the Department of State, in June 21, out June 23. Rear Admiral C. T. Durgin, formerly in command of an Escort Carrier Force in the Pacific during the last year of the war in East June 19. Nelson Rockefeller, New York City, in South June 18. Party of four Egyptian newspaper editors in charge of Gillespie Evans, U. S. State Dept in June 18. Julius J. Alms, Passenger Agent, Burlington Railroad, Omaha, in South June 16. Gust de Muynck, Belgian representative in America of National Belgian radio, New York City, in June 6, with Mrs. de Muynck, out June 13. Howard H. Hayes, President, Glacier Park Transportation Company, former Yellowstone concessioner, in June 25.

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Visitors. Judge Eugene Black, Tax Court of [illegible] D. C., in [illegible] June 29. Lou Kremer, in June [illegible] Greyhound Bus Lines. Mr. [illegible] Hudson, formerly [illegible] park system, and Mrs. [illegible] in June 23 to review opportunities for making [illegible] color pictures in the Park. [illegible] in command of an Escort Carrier Force in the Pacific during the last part of the war in Park June 19. [illegible] of four Egyptian newspaper editors in charge of [illegible] in June 14. [illegible] South June 16. Gust de Muynck, Belgian representative in America of National Belgian radio, New York City, in June 6, [illegible] stone concessioner, in June 25.

Ranger Service. The Protection Division was faced with the problem of providing adequate protection for the natural features of the park which was visited by the largest number of people ever recorded for the month of June. Information offices were operated in ranger stations in the principal areas and checking stations were operated from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. each day after June 5, when the collection of the motor vehicle fee was resumed.

Maintenance of trails and telephone lines proved quite difficult due to heavy winter damage, frequent wind storms and lack of maintenance during the war years. The work was pressed to the limit of available funds and personnel. Established campgrounds were checked daily, patrols of principal fishing waters were provided and building fire hazard inspections were made in all developed areas.

Travel on park roads was heavier than at any time since 1941 and four ranger patrol cars were operated full time to control violations, assist visitors, and handle accidents which increased with the number of vehicles using the roads.

Police Protection. A total of sixteen law enforcement cases was presented before the U. S. Commissioner during June; of this number eight were violations of speed regulations, four were cases of driving while under influence of intoxicating liquor, two were disorderly conduct, one theft, and one fishing in closed waters. A total of $515.00 in fines was collected, $100. of which was for excess speed, $400 for driving while intoxicated, and $15 for remaining offenses. The increase in traffic violations over June 1945 is 500 per cent, which is about 100 per cent under the increase in travel, the latter being 500 per cent ahead of last year. Drunken driving resulted in property and/or personal injury in three of the four cases.

Wildlife & Fish Cultural Activities. BEARS. Black bears were commonly seen along park roads, creating the usual traffic jams at numerous locations and affording one of the principal roadside attractions to park visitors. Three personal injuries to park visitors from these animals were reported. Each case apparently was due to close approach in taking pictures. The most serious injury was inflicted upon Wilma E. Thompson, of Portland, Oregon, who suffered painful lacerations of the face.

As an additional means of informing the public regarding danger of injury from bears, an illustrated mimeographed sheet, for distribution and posting at principal public centers, setting forth the place, date, and other circumstances of each injury will be prepared periodically.

Total personal injuries from bears this travel season to date is 5; while 199,390 persons have visited the area. This is an injury incidence of about one in 40,000 visitors, or .0025 per cent.

Numerous inquiries regarding the "Bear Feeding Ground," particularly at Canyon, continue to be received. In order that all N.P.S. employees may be fully informed regarding the discontinuance of "bear feeding" (as well as discontinuance of the Antelope Creek Buffalo Pasture), and so pass this information on where explanation is requested, Circular No. 9 was distributed on June 14.

A copy of Circular No. 9 is appended to this report, and also a copy of Circular No. 8, dated June 21, giving general statistical information on animals, birds, and fishes.

BISON. Very few bison were seen from park roads during the month. Visitors did, however, occasionally view a single animal in the Old Faithful area and on several occasions a herd of 80 animals could be seen in the Lamar Valley.

ELK. After mid-June elk had become widely scattered throughout the park interior. Small bands of cows and new-born calves were seen frequently by groups of visitors at various places along the roads, particularly in the early morning or late evening hours.

The annual elk report, summarizing the more important data on these animals for the period 1945-46 (spring to spring) was prepared and will be submitted soon.

Range Conditions. District Ranger Rudolf L. Grimm, who made some general range observations in connection with his other work during June, stated that "the prevailing moisture deficiency on the range below the 6,000 foot level has resulted in pronounced curtailed growth and premature maturing of most range plants." Range conditions at the higher altitudes appear to be more favorable.

LION. On June 15, Road Foreman George H. Swainston, 60, old-time resident of Morgan, Utah, and his crew of five men reported seeing an adult mountain lion and two yearling cubs along the old Mammoth-Gardiner road about two miles below Mammoth (locally known as "Slide Lake" area). The animals were reported seen during the forenoon quite near the road where the crew was working. Mr. Swainston who was first employed as a road crew foreman in 1939, stated that he has seen lions in Utah on numerous occasions and that he is certain of his identification of the animals seen in the Park.

FISH. On June 14, two thousand eight-inch rainbow trout were planted in in Trout Lake from the Ennis hatchery for future brood stock purposes. No other fish plants were made during the month.

Forest Fire Protection. A Fire Cache Supervisor was employed on June 10. Eleven Fire Control Aides entered on duty June 17. These men were given two days schooling and were assigned to duty stations on June 20. By the 27th of June the entire fire control aide force of 22 positions was filled and assigned to their stations.

The pre-suppression crew shovelled the Mt. Washburn road enough to allow manning of the lookout which will be accomplished soon after July 1.

Trails. A crew of seven men has done considerable maintenance work on the Howard Eaton, Sepulcher, Shoshone Lake and Old Faithful-Shoshone Lake trails.

Building Fire Protection. Fire inspections of most of the Government-owned buildings have been completed, but because of the fact that the park operators have been short of help and unusually rushed by the flood of early tourists it

copy of Circular No. 3 is appended to this report, and also a copy of [illegible] Ranger.

BIRDS. Very few birds are seen from park roads during the month. [illegible] however, occasionally when a single animal is on the [illegible] road [illegible] a herd of 30 antelope could be seen in the [illegible] valley.

ELK. After [illegible] winter, [illegible] Small herds of cows and non-bull elk were seen [illegible] valleys [illegible] late winter [illegible].

The annual elk report, summarizing the cows [illegible] the period July-Oct (spring to spring) was prepared and [illegible]

Range Conditions. [illegible] observations in connection with his other work during June, advises by [illegible] observing moisture deficiency on the range below the [illegible] resulting in [illegible] climate." Range conditions at the higher altitude [illegible] appear to be more [illegible]

FISH. On June 1[illegible], and the crew of five men received [illegible] of Vernon, Utah, and the crew of five men received [illegible] and two wrangling crews along the old Dominguez-Escalante road about two miles [illegible] Elsmerth (locally known as "Little Lake" area). The animals were [illegible] during the [illegible] who was first employed as a road crew foreman in 1939, stated that [illegible] time in that [illegible] of the animals seen in the park.

FISH. On June 1[illegible], two thousand eight-inch rainbow trout were planted in [illegible] Lake from the [illegible] than planes were made during [illegible]

Forest Fire Protection. A fire lookout supervisor was employed on June [illegible] Fire Control [illegible] days rainmaking and [illegible] patrol. [illegible] the entire fire control also force of 23 positions was filled and assigned to their positions.

The pre-suppression crew showed [illegible] Rainbow road [illegible] meeting of the lookout [illegible]

Insects. A crew of seven men has done considerable [illegible] flowered Eaton, Sycamore, Chamberlain [illegible] and the [illegible]

Building Fire Protection. Fire inspections of most of the lower [illegible] buildings have been [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible]

has been impossible for them to get their establishments in condition for a thorough fire inspection. It is expected, however, that complete inspections will be made shortly after July 4.

Forest Insect & Tree Diseases. BLISTER RUST CONTROL. Actual work on blister rust control in the Mt. Washburn area was started on June 3 when a crew was moved from Mammoth to Canyon. A considerable amount of time has been devoted to construction of necessary camping facilities for the crew at the Canyon utility area. A barracks building was moved from the old CCC camp at Lake and erected at Canyon to house the crew. A considerable amount of mop-up work was accomplished in the Mammoth Hot Springs area. However, due to the lack of supply of chemical, it was necessary to delay the final mop-up work in some areas. As soon as chemical again becomes available, it is expected that the work in the Mammoth area will be completed. The manpower ceiling has limited the size of the blister rust control crew to thirty men, whereas the original plans contemplated a full-sized camp of thirty-eight employees. This will undoubtedly reduce the amount of work that will be accomplished in the Mt. Washburn area this year, and it is probable that it will require three working seasons to complete the contemplated work on Mt. Washburn.

Accidents. Twelve motor vehicle accidents were reported during June; of this number, three involved personal injuries. A Government truck, No. I-12068, driven by Anthony C. Hopper, was involved in one accident. Three copies of the Investigating Officer's Report were mailed to the Regional Director. As was to be expected, due to the increase in travel, accidents increased from two reported in May to twelve in June.

Miscellaneous. A son was born to Park Ranger and Mrs. Ruben C. Hart on June 5, at Bozeman, Montana.

Margaret A. Bowman, WAE Telephone Operator, and daughter of Carpenter-Foreman Thomas A. Bowman, was married to Ensign Vaughn Phelps at the Mammoth Chapel, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, on June 23, at 4:00 p.m. The Reverend Webster A. Clement officiated. Margaret was born in the Park and has spent most of the time here. The groom was a Navy V-12 student, having graduated from the University of Southern California two days before the wedding.

Mrs. Ella Mae B. Avancena, 8206 Queen Anne's Drive, Silver Springs, Maryland, age 46, waitress at the Mammoth Grill, died of heart attack about 5:45 p.m. June 25. Mrs. Avancena had been in the Park but two days. Her daughter, Dorothy Lee Avancena, 3297 "N" Street, NW, Washington, D. C., was notified, and the body was shipped home by the Franzen Mortuary, Livingston, Montana.

Edmund B. Rogers,
Superintendent.

Enclosures.
In Sextuplicate.

cc: Region Two, in duplicate.
File (2)

JJ/wsh

[illegible] been impossible for them to get their established [illegible] through fire lines. It is expected, however, they will be made shortly after July 4.

Forest Issue A Tree Disease. [illegible] Disaster was averted in the [illegible] was saved from damage by [illegible] to construction of necessary sanitary facilities for the camp [illegible] ability area. A diversion ditching was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

June 21, 1946.

CIRCULAR NO. 8.

Summarized briefly below for general information of all employees are given some of the more pertinent facts concerning various species of wildlife in Yellowstone National Park.

Badger: Uncommon; seen occasionally.

Bears: (1) American Black Bear (including color phases of tan, cinnamon or black). Commonly seen around park roads. Estimated number 450.

(2) Rocky Mountain Grizzly. Estimated number 200. Not commonly seen from park roads.

Beaver: Common. Frequently seen in roadside or trailside ponds and streams.

Bighorn (or sheep) 1946 Census 176; estimated number 280; frequently seen on Mt. Washburn and other high areas.

Bison (or buffalo) 1946 Census 791; Estimated number 800.

1946 Census:

Lamar River Area	348
Pelican Creek Area	233
Hayden Valley Area	124
Old Faithful Area	86
Total Counted	791

Frequently seen in summer on upper Pelican, Sentinel and Alum Creeks and in upper Lamar River and other more remote areas.

These animals are periodically reduced in number to maintain those in the Lamar area at about 400 head.

Coyotes: Common.

Deer (Mule deer) Estimated number 700. Occasionally seen in summer throughout the park.

Elk:

Northern Yellowstone herd:	(1946 census)	8513
	Estimated	9800
Gallatin Herd:	Estimated	2700
Park Interior:	Estimated	*800
Total estimated for entire park -		13,300

*Does not include elk which winter in Jackson Hole, some of which are found in the southern part of the park in summer.

It is the present policy of the National Park Service to maintain the Northern elk herd as nearly as possible at 7000 head, or the number which can successfully subsist on the limited winter range available. Therefore, a reduction of 2800 animals by hunters' kill adjacent to the park in Montana and by live shipments to outside areas is contemplated during the winter of 1946-47.

Fox (Red):	Uncommon. Seldom seen.
Lynx (Canadian):	Rare. Rarely seen.
Lion (or Cougar)	Rare. Rarely seen.
Marten:	Common, but rarely seen in summer.
Mink:	Uncommon, but rarely seen in summer.
Moose:	Estimated number 600. Commonly seen in Willow Park, in the area between Canyon and Dunraven Pass, on Pelican Creek and at various other points around the Grand Loop Road.
Muskrat:	Uncommon.
Otter:	Uncommon; sometimes seen at points around shores of Yellowstone Lake and along some other water areas.
Porcupine:	Common; commonly seen around the park.
Pronghorn (or Antelope)	1946 census 698; Estimated number 800. Commonly seen in the northern area of the park between Lamar Ranger Station and Gardiner Usually seen in the Gardiner area.
Wolverine:	Extremely rare; not seen in recent years.
Wolves:	Extremely rare; not seen in past several years.
Woodchuck (Hoary Marmot)	Common along park roads.

Birds:

Swan (Trumpeter): Most recent census accounted for 59 in the park. This is a rare species, with only some 300 birds throughout the United States Occasionally seen in summer on roadside lakes or ponds.

Geese (Canada): Common. Commonly seen along rivers and streams and on some park lakes.

Duck (Several species): Common.

Sandhill Crane: Frequently seen in meadow or marsh areas.

Pelican: Commonly seen around Yellowstone Lake and on some rivers.

Grouse: Uncommon. Occasionally seen along park roads.

'ish:

Fish in Yellowstone Park waters include the (1) Blackspotted or Native trout, (2) the Rainbow trout, (3) the Lochleven trout, (4) the Eastern Brook trout, (5) the Mackinaw lake trout, and the Montana Grayling.

The National Park Service policy with regard to wildlife (fishes excepted) is that "every species shall be left to carry on its struggle for existence unaided as being to its greatest ultimate good, unless there is real cuase to believe that it will perish if unassisted. The presentation of the animal life of the parks to the public shall be a wholly natural one and no animal shall be encouraged to becom dependent upon man for its support."

Edmund B. Rogers,
Superintendent.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

June 14, 1946.

CIRCULAR NO. 9.

Most employees are familiar with the fact that the former buffalo pasture (enclosure) on Antelope Creek and the Canyon Bear Ground on Otter Creek have been abandoned as animal display facilities since 1941, and that they will not be used for this purpose in the future.

During the war years no maintenance was performed on these facilities and by the spring of 1946 fences, log walls (or parapets) and other structures were in a dilapidated condition, no longer serving their original purpose of animal restraint or visitor protection. Old structures have been removed from the former Canyon Bear Ground and eventually this area will be restored to its natural condition. At some time in the future, it is also planned to remove the fencing from the Antelope Creek area.

Naturally, during the coming summer season, visitors will make inquiry regarding these former animal displays, and it is the purpose of this memorandum to explain briefly why these areas have been abandoned in order that employees will have full knowledge of the facts.

It has long been an accepted National Park Service policy that "every species shall be left to carry on its struggle for existence unaided, as being to its greatest ultimate good, unless there is real cause to believe that it will perish if unassisted. The presentation of the animal life of the parks to the public shall be a wholly natural one and no animal shall be encouraged to become dependent upon man for its support." In keeping with this policy, the displaying of bears in unnatural conditions in all National Park Service areas has been discontinued; and the buffalo pasture in Yellowstone has been discontinued for the same reasons.

Studies by competent biologists and others over a period of years have shown that the feeding of garbage to bears has been definitely detrimental to the health of the animals themselves, and that this practice has encouraged large numbers of bears to concentrate in campground and other populated areas, thereby contributing to the total number of property damages and injuries suffered by park visitors each season. It is not expected that well-established animal habits can be redirected in any short period of time; but it is anticipated that in the course of a number of years bears can be encouraged to lead a more natural existence for their own well-being. Through use of incinerators and other adequate means of garbage and waste disposal, it is anticipated that man's conflict with these animals (which has become increasingly serious since 1937) will be materially reduced.

Bears, of course, will continue to be one of the principal roadside attractions to Yellowstone visitors, and the inborn tendency of the unwary to fraternize with these animals in various manners may be expected to persist. Employees who are familiar with the dangers involved in too close approach or association with these animals can aid in the prevention of bear-caused damages and injuries by informing and cautioning the careless or unwary visitor.

In regard to the buffalo situation in Yellowstone, these animals have now been established in considerable numbers throughout the central portion of the park. Groups are commonly seen in their natural surroundings in the Fountain-Old Faithful area, in Hayden Valley and at other locations during the early and late portions of the season. Frequently they are seen by fisherman and others during mid-summer on Nez Perce, Sentinel and Alum Creeks, and in the upper Pelican and Lamar valleys. The 1946 buffalo census, made in March, showed the following distribution of these animals: Old Faithful area 86; Hayden Valley area 124; Pelican area 233; and Lamar area 348---or a total of nearly 800 for the entire park.

Edmund B. Rogers,
Superintendent.